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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

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LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. GERALD R. FORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I take this time for the purpose of asking the distinguished majority leader the program for the remainder of this week and the program for next week.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, in response to the inquiry of the distinguished minority leader, Monday is District Day, but there are no District bills.

On Monday we will program H.R. 10564, marketing orders on pears for canning or freezing, under an open rule, with 1 hour of debate.

For Tuesday and the balance of the week:

S. 3293, the Defense procurement authorization, fiscal year 1969, conference report;

H.R. 15681, the Foreign Military Sales Act, under an open rule with 1 hour of debate;

H.R. 15890, additional positions in certain executive agencies, under an open rule with 1 hour of debate;

H.R. 18707, the Department of Defense appropriation bill, fiscal year 1969—calling this bill up will be subject to the conference report on S. 3293 being approved by both Houses of Congress; and

H.R. 18260, the National Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, subject to a rule being granted.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means has advised that on some day next week he will call up, under unanimous-consent request, a number of bills unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means; and I ask unanimous consent that a list of these bills may be included at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The list is as follows:

H.R. 6909, relating to the rate of duty on stethoscope parts;

H.R. 7567, relating to the definition of compensation under Railroad Retirement Tax Act;

H.R. 11394, amending Internal Revenue Code re distilled spirits;

H.R. 13419, providing for the free entry of Cuprophane;

H.R. 15003, preventing payment of multiple customs duties on certain racehorses;

H.R. 15114, relating to losses incurred in connection with redemption of savings notes; and

S. 1578, relating to authorization for appropriation for U.S. contribution for International Union for Publication of Customs Tariffs.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, the program which we have announced is, of course, subject to the usual reservation that conference reports may be brought up at any time and that any further program may be announced later.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Although the Defense Department appropriation bill is listed fourth, if both Houses of the Congress approve the procurement authorization bill on Tuesday, would that bill be programed ahead of the other two listed?

Mr. ALBERT. If the distinguished gentleman will yield, I believe that would be covered under our reservation that any further program may be announced later. We might get that bill sooner, because it is obviously the paramount bill on the program for next week.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR
WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON
WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule may be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—I would like to inquire of the distinguished majority leader the prospects for adjournment sine die?

Ordinarily, if this were an off year, I would be inquiring from the standpoint of trying to get in a little fishing before the ice forms out in the Middle West.

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman is a fisher for men.

Mr. GROSS. I am a fisher for votes this year.

Mr. ALBERT. That is what I mean to say.

Mr. GROSS. And I think there are a lot of others in the same boat.

This is not much of a workweek we have in front of us here. With the exception of a couple of bills, the rest of them could be scrapped, and it would certainly be a service to the public to scrap the rest of them, including this supergrades bill, I will say to my friend from Oklahoma. What are the prospects, so that we can make some firm commitments in the business of campaigning? We are getting close to October 1. I would hope that the distinguished majority leader could give us some information as to how we can respond to campaign requests.

Mr. ALBERT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes. I am glad to yield.

Mr. ALBERT. The majority leader is very sorry that he cannot give the gentleman specific information at this time. I think I can make the general observation that any failure to adjourn at a reasonable time will not, I believe, be the fault of this side of the Capitol.

Mr. GROSS. I would think that the Democrat Members of the House would want to get out into the hustings and explain away the creation and then abandonment of Fort Daley and a few other things that I am sure you are going to be confronted with. At least some of us on this side of the aisle will be in the business of reminding you of the events of the past week or 10 days.

Mr. ALBERT. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GROSS. Of course.

Mr. ALBERT. That was no Democratic fight. That was just a scrimmage. We were only getting ready for the Republicans this fall.

Mr. GROSS. I would suggest that you devote your dry runs to some other subject.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. The gentleman brought up the subject about Fort Daley. I would have thought that the distinguished nominee for the GOP for President, when he was out there yesterday, would have denounced Mayor Daley and everything the city of Chicago did. However, when the subject was raised, he, like Pilate, washed his hands and had nothing to say about it.

Mr. GROSS. Of course, I cannot anticipate what the next President of the United States is going to say on any subject.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to my friend from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate the gentleman from Iowa yielding to me.

I am a little bit concerned about the statement of our distinguished majority leader in connection with H.R. 18707. My query is this: Would acceptance by unanimous consent of his statement "subject to conference report on S. 3293 being approved by both Houses of Congress" make it in order to consider H.R. 18707 before it had been signed into law by the President of the United States?

Mr. ALBERT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman is referring to S. 3293 being signed into law?

Mr. HALL. That is correct.

Mr. ALBERT. I think the answer is, as the gentleman will recall, that prior to the recess for the conventions the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations had stated he would not call up the appropriation bill for the Department of Defense until the conference report on S. 3293 had been passed by both the House and the Senate. He did not limit or restrict that to the signing of the bill. Of course, the Department of Defense appropriation bill has a rule waiving all points of order. So if the conference report is agreed to, it would be in order both under his announcement and under the parliamentary situation governing the appropriation bill to bring it up before the President signed the authorization bill.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Iowa would yield further, I appreciate the fact that he has made the very point which I wanted to emphasize, and that is the fact that we will revert to the waiver of points of order as adopted under considerable duress in this House and great colloquy as contained in the legislative record in the

interest of expediting the business of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I know full well the need for the passage of the Department of Defense appropriation bill. I say this if the procurement authorization bill is agreed to in conference. I would only hope we could have some more appropriation bills next week for the consideration of the House and get the business of the Congress completed. However, I did want to make it clear that we would be operating under a waiver of points of order if this procurement authorization bill is not signed into law at the time of the consideration of the Defense appropriation bill.

Mr. ALBERT. This is correct.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McFALL). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY NEXT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

SOVIET INVASION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(Mrs. KELLY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I am joining today with the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Dr. MORGAN, and a number of other colleagues in presenting a resolution which condemns Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, expresses our admiration for the Czechoslovak people, and gives voice to the hope that the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples embodied in the Charter of the United Nations will be applied once again in that country.

Mr. Speaker, the conscience of mankind was shaken by the brutal Soviet military occupation of Czechoslovakia. This act undermined all the progress that has been achieved in recent years in building a solid foundation for lasting and just peace and for the reconciliation of Europe.

I know that all of us are deeply distressed by the developments taking place in Czechoslovakia not only because of our sympathy for the Czechoslovak people but also because of its impact on world affairs generally.

We call upon the Soviets and their allies not to "unleash the dogs of war." Let them call their troops home, and leave the Czechoslovak people free to pursue their own destiny.

Mr. Speaker, the text of our resolution reads as follows:

RESOLUTION CONDEMNING THE INVASION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Whereas the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the armed forces of the Soviet Union, Po-

land, Hungary, Bulgaria, and the East German regime constitutes a flagrant violation of Czechoslovakia's territorial integrity and political independence, a disruption of the international order, and violation of the Charter of the United Nations; and

Whereas the people of Czechoslovakia by their calm and courage in the face of irresistible force have earned the respect of free peoples everywhere: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the United States House of Representatives—

(a) condemns the invasion of Czechoslovakia as an affront to human rights and as an unlawful use of force contrary to the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter and of international law;

(b) expresses its admiration for the people of Czechoslovakia and its earnest hope that the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples embodied in the Charter of the United Nations will be applied once again in Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Speaker, on July 30, 1968, I placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD beginning on page H7883, a chronology of events relating to Czechoslovakia, covering the period from January 1 through July 30, 1968.

Today I wish to bring that chronology up to date for the information of all Members of Congress. The chronology follows:

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS RELATING TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA SINCE AUGUST 1, 1968

August 1: Meeting at Cerna ends. Communiqué extremely vague, announces that a limited East European summit meeting would take place in Bratislava on August 3rd. The communiqué is followed by uninformative speeches by Svoboda, Dubcek, Smrkovsky, and Cernik.

August 2-3: Soviet, East German, Polish, Hungarian and Bulgarian leaders arrive in Bratislava for meetings with Czechoslovak officials. Subsequent declaration appeared to be a patch job of previously agreed-to clichés.

August 8: *Literarni Listy* publishes attack on Russian tactics leading up to the Bratislava meeting.

August 9: President Tito of Yugoslavia arrives in Prague for a 2-day visit, given a hero's welcome.

August 10: New Warsaw Pact maneuvers begin along the entire length of the Czechoslovak frontier.

August 12: The East German Communist Party First Secretary, Walter Ulbricht, meets with Czech leaders at Karlovy Vary.

August 14: Soviet press reacts sharply to the *Literarni Listy* article. Anti-Czech polemics, dormant for two weeks, resumed.

August 15: First Secretary Nicolai Ceausescu of Romania arrives in Prague for a 2-day visit and high level talks.

August 16: Soviet Politburo meets in special session, reportedly to discuss the question of direct intervention in Czechoslovakia.

August 17: Czech Party Presidium holds talks with press leadership and asks for restraint.

August 19: Brezhnev sends Dubcek letter complaining that loyal communists are being persecuted in Czechoslovakia. Dubcek asks the press to impose self-censorship.

August 20: Soviet, Polish, East German, Hungarian, and Bulgarian troops invade Czechoslovakia. Czech leaders taken into custody. Prague occupied. Borders sealed and communications cut off.

August 21: Czechoslovak Government and party officials state that they had no knowledge of, nor did they grant approval for, the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Warsaw Pact Five. Soviets and allies maintain that they were "invited" into Czechoslovakia by "Party and Government officials." Czechoslovak leadership calls for calm; Army told not to resist.

August 21: Czechoslovak National Assem-

bly calls invasion a violation of sovereignty and demands the immediate withdrawal of foreign forces. Representatives of Canada, Denmark, France, Paraguay, United Kingdom, and United States request that the UN Security Council be convened to discuss the Czech situation. President Johnson expresses shock on behalf of nation at the tragic news that Soviets and their allies have invaded Czechoslovakia.

August 22: Security Council convenes and considers the Czech question.

August 22-23: Czechoslovak Communist Party holds secret Party Congress and elects new liberal leadership.

August 23: Svoboda departs for the Soviet Union and negotiations; upon arrival in Moscow, demands that Dubcek and other leaders who were spirited away from Prague be allowed to join him. Czechoslovak representative addresses the UN Security Council and condemns the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

August 24: Tito and Ceausescu meet at Romanian-Yugoslav border. Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Hajek addresses Security Council and terms the occupation of Czechoslovakia unjustified and counter to international law.

August 26: Moscow meeting ends. Communiqué ominous in content, calls among other things for occupation, censorship, and removal of Czechoslovak question from Security Council agenda.

August 27: Czechoslovak leadership returns from Moscow; includes missing members: Dubcek and Smrkovsky.

August 28: Czechoslovak leaders address the nation and bluntly tell the population that the road ahead will be dangerous and difficult.

August 29: Reports of Soviet military buildup against Romania.

August 30: Soviet Ambassador assures Secretary Rusk that the Soviets have no intention of invading Romania.

August 30: President Johnson speaks on Eastern Europe, warns "let no one unleash the dogs of war."

August 30-31: Czechoslovak Central Committee meets and elects a new Presidium expanding that body from 11 to 21 members. The majority of members are believed to be liberals or progressives.

LIMITATION ON THE EXPORT OF LOGS FROM FEDERAL TIMBER

(Mr. WYATT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, logs are the lifeblood of my State. And half of them come from Federal forests. Our national forests were established by Congress late in the last century to guarantee an adequate timber supply for the people of the United States. Later, in 1937, when Congress established policies for the management of the revested O & C Railroad grant lands in western Oregon, it said that their resources were to be used primarily for stabilization of the economy of local communities.

The forest industry in Oregon is our No. 1 employer with more than 85,000 direct jobs and an annual payroll approaching \$600 million. Our forest harvest brings in a billion and a half dollars a year. More than twice as much as our second largest breadwinner—agriculture. Based as it is upon a renewable resource, forestry will always produce our basic economy. Oregon forests are not only important to those of us who live and work there, but because they contain a fifth of the Nation's timber supply are important to homebuilders, newspaper and magazine readers and TV viewers and other